The physical and financial performance under JRY at all India level and in Madhya Pradesh is considered to be satisfactory.

(d) and (e) The details of the findings of the Quick Evaluation Study on JRY by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Findings of Quick Study of JRY conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission

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The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission took up a Quick Study of JRY during 1991-92 in 10 major States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Oriss. Rajasthan. Tamil Nadu. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal covering 108 beneficiaries in 40 village panchayats of 20 districts. The samples size of quick study was thus very small as it represented only 0.02 per centat the village panchayat level. The main findings of the study were:

— The share of SCs/STs in employment generation was more than 50 per cent.

— The share of women in the employment generation was only 23-25 per cent at the district level and 15-18 per cent at the village panchayat level.

— The Yojana did not provide employment to the extent expected as the average number of days for which a person got employment was 11.44 days during 1989-90, 15.68 days during 1990-91 and 12.8 days during 1991-92 (upto September, 1991).

— Adequate attention was not given to the maintenance of assets.

— Some of the Village Panchayats did not utilise the funds provided to them.

— 89 per cent of the selected beneficiaries expressed that assets created were useful.

— The contractors were also engaged by some of the Gram Panchayats for execution of some works.

Per capita income of rural people

778. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of rural people of country in comparison to the national income in this regard;

(b) the number of rural people living below poverty line/subsistance level; and

(c) the efforts being made to ameliorate their nondition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) Per capita Net Domestic Product of rural people in 1980-81 at current prices was Rs. 1245 as compared to Rs. 1625 for all people.

(b) The latest estimates or the number of people living below poverty line are based on the quinquennial survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation during 43rd Round (1987-88). Based on these estimates, 33.4 percent of the rural people lived below the poverty line.

(c) In order to ameliorate the conditions of people living below the poverty line in rural-areas, the Government of India have been making

concerted efforts through implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes. The integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims to provide self-employment opportunities to the rural poor by providing assistance in the form of term-credit by Banks and subsidy by the Government for taking up income-generating economic activities. Two other Self-employment schemes are Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) & Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which are also being implemented for the benefit of the rural poor. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is another major poverty alleviation programme being implemented all over the country. This aims of giving wage-employment to rural poor. Besides, since 1993-94, two more wage employment programmes are being implemented. The Intensified JRY is implemented in 120 backward districts of the country, which relatively have more under-employment & un-employment The other programme via Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) aims at providing at least 100 days of wage-employment to a maximum of two adults who are seeking and needing employment per family, living below the poverty line during a year and this scheme is being implemented in more than 2,000 backward blocks of the country.

Need for interaction between industrial sector and National Research Laboratories

779. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is at present a great need for interaction between the industrial sector and national research laboratories of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of any interaction, country's industry rely more on imported technology;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to boost the interaction between the two; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been having regular interaction with industries and entrepreneurs. In the context of econdmin liberalisation recognising the need to assist the small scale industry, CSIR jointly with National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Asian & Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi a U.N. organisation, organised a series of eight workshop at major SSI clusters in the country viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta Indore, Ludhiana, Madras and New Delhi between July-September, 1994. The objectives of the workshops was to expose the SSI units to the national and international technological developments of relevance and to assist them in technology acquisition and modernisation. In addition two more workshops were held during Techmart India '94 exposition at New Delhi. The first workshop was on 'Emerging Technologies: opportunities for SMEs in the areas of Biotechnology and New Materials' and the second workshop was on 'Electronics and Electrical Industry'. Besides the above interactions at the CSIR level, individual CSIR laboratories organise workshops/seminars for specific industrial sectors, which average to around 50 per year. Thus interaction between CSIR and industry has been at an adequate level. To ensure the participation of the industry from the policy formulation stage their representation has been ensured in the decision making bodies like